(XLVIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2329.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1791.

VIENNA, *June* 4.

THE Turks have thrown a bridge of boats over the Danube near Silistria, and mean to pass the river, notwithstanding the representations that have been made to them. They have already passed horse once into the opposite meadows to the number of five or six thousand, and have even erected tents there.

This proceeding of the Turks gives cause for reflection, and as it is by no means conformable to the terms of the armistice, which will expire in a few days, we shall soon see what steps they will take when the use of the meadows is refused them.

Our bishop Filaret has just received certain advices, that the Russians are in motion near Silistria, with an intention, as is supposed, of destroying the bridge of boats which the Turks have constructed there.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople.

"We have been for these six weeks past in the most cruel alarms—fires exist night and day, both in the city and suburbs; neither the strength nor activity of the government has been able to put a stop to this calamity, which will destroy all the habitations. From what we observe with our own eyes, it appears that the soldiery as well as the citizens are discontented; for if the troops were not in league with the incendiaries, this scourge could not long exist.

"The ravages which the flames have made in Constantinople, in Pera and Galatea, are beyond estimation. Nor does the government seem to wish to have an accurate idea of the losses.

"All the Franks are astonished to see the steadiness of the Sublime Porte under these circumstances, and are at a loss what to think.

"But the politicians who see clearly, say that Selim III. is persuaded, or has been induced by foreign insinuations, to think that the people are not discontented with the war, but only the want of success; and in consequence of this principle he flatters himself that their uneasiness will be converted into joy as soon as couriers arrive with an account of the empire of Russia being attacked by powerful fleets in the Baltic, and that by this division the grand vizier will be in a situation to give law in his turn on the banks of the Danube, if we may rely on the language of the Ottoman ministry, we may expect accounts within a fortnight, as they consider the affairs already settled."

LONDON, *June* 30.

The KING's RETURN to PARIS.

Mr. Whiffin, one of the messengers arrived at the treasury at twelve yesterday, with expresses from our ambassador at Paris. The dispatches contain an account of the arrival of their most Christian majesties and their royal highnesses the dauphin and the princess Elizabeth at Paris, about three in the afternoon on Friday last, escorted by a strong detachment of the national guards, under the protection of three members of the national assembly, Messrs. Barnave, Peythien, and La Tour Maubourg, with the mayor of Varennes (where he was arrested) who had given their solemn faith for his safety. The concourse of armed citizens that lined the roads at least ten miles from Paris, is said to be immense. Their majesties entered the capital in an open chariot, between whom was seated one of the three commissioners nominated by the national assembly to conduct them on their return; another of the commissioners was seated in like manner between the dauphin and his sister; and the third chariot contained two prisoners, said to be those who bore the principal part in conducting the royal family's route towards Mentz. Before those two prisoners, who were in heavy irons, were two of the national guard, seated on the front of the carriage, with their arms rested against them. He was received at the city by M. de la Fayette, accompanied by M. Baillie (the mayor) and other general officers.

When he arrived at the gates, the streets were lined with eighty thousand armed citizens, who at the same time kept the public peace, and observed a profound silence.

The appearance was, beyond description, tremendous. He was conducted first to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with great tenderness by the mayor and municipality; many of whom shed tears at the disgrace and contempt to which their sovereign had subjected himself.

Their majesties, thus protected, were afterwards conducted to the Thuilleries *, and there, we believe, they both slept on Friday night.

When their majesties were lodged in the Thuilleries, the crowd immediately dispersed, and the usual quiet prevailed in the streets of Paris, where the violation of persons, or property, has never been more frequent, especially since the revolution, than in the streets of London.

The queen was sent off to a convent, and was informed, that she would speedily be put on her trial for high treason.

The assembly then took into consideration the present state of the executive power, and the means by which it should be continued. They are said to have determined—"That the king, by passing beyond the distance of twenty leagues from Paris, without the consent of the national assembly, had, according to a constitutional decree, sanctioned by himself, committed a formal abdication of the throne; that he was declared to be deposed; that the dauphin was entitled to the crown, and should govern under a commission of regency, the members of which would be appointed as soon as possible; and that his education should be superintended by these commissioners, and by visitors chosen by the national assembly."

When the messenger left Paris, peace and tranquillity prevailed. The national assembly was sitting, and deputations were crowding into Paris from every part of the kingdom, with solemn protestations from many millions of subjects, to perish rather than abandon their liberty.

Thus far Mr. Whiffin's dispatches, who left Paris on Friday night, and arrived at Boulogne on Saturday, where he was detained for some time, on account of the general embargo at the sea ports.

On the account brought by him, various other accounts were engrafted in the course of the day—Some, no doubt, by private information, and many more by conjecture, respecting the flight of the king and queen, what led to its being stopped, their return, and the measures likely to be taken by the national assembly. Of these we shall state as much as seems to stand on respectable authority, without, however, vouching for its authenticity.

The departure was to have taken place five days before it actually did, and was delayed by the reluctance of the king, who was not prevailed upon to move at last but with much difficulty.

On the road he insisted on stopping four hours at one place for refreshment, to which the failure of the whole plan is attributed.

When stopped at Varennes, and the people were calling out to ring the alarm bell, the queen said, with great presence of mind, "It is unnecessary, we are taken."

Their return was far from flattering. The national guards who escorted them, preserved a silent and sullen respect, while many of the people, who flocked to see the procession, reviled them from a distance, in terms loud enough to be heard.

When they entered Paris, the commissioners who preceded them were received with acclamations, but the king and queen were suffered to pass along in solemn and melancholy stillness, uncheered even by looks of reverence or affection.

When arrived at the Thuilleries, the king, queen, and dauphin, it is said, were lodged in separate apartments.

July 6. The business of the pacification, on which Mr. Fawkener is gone to Petersburgh, is believed to be in a fair train for completion; but the report that it has already been settled, is thought to be premature.

There never were known so many messengers in the employ of the foreign department as at the present period; and, notwithstanding several extra hands have been taken on, they are engaged to a man. Dispatches are continually going to and from the following courts, on account of the several political negotiations now on the tapis: France, Madrid, Petersburgh, Vienna, Holland, and Constantinople. The necessary expences to the nation, attending these different journeys, is very great.

Letters from Lerwick, in Shetland, give a melancholy account of the fishing-boats; many of which, and their crews, have been totally lost in the storms that have prevailed for nearly three weeks past, in such a manner as to prevent all communication with the Northern Isles. The vegitation in the country is almost destroyed, and it was feared that scarcely a stone weight of meal would remain to be sold there in a very short period.

July 7. A gentleman arrived in town from Calais informs us, that, before he quitted that place, intelligence had been received from Spain, giving an account, that on the day in which the grand tribunal of the inquisition holds its court, the officers being present, the people, with one accord, declared they would no longer endure such despotism. The guards who surrounded the court were called on to disperse the people, which they refused to do—the populace, thus seconded, seized the chief, whom, with fourteen others, they beheaded instantly, carrying their heads through the streets.

Whatever may have been the immediate cause of Mr. Hammond's return from Madrid, we know not, but this is certain, that he has communicated to administration that a revolution is at this moment agitating in the bosom of Spain; and although every precaution is taking, it is much to be apprehended that kingdom will be deluged with blood.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 23.

We take the earliest opportunity of laying before the public, the following very important intelligence, received by the July packet, arrived at New-York, from Falmouth.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 25, 1791.

PARIS, *June* 22.

Early in the morning of Tuesday, the 21st instant, their most Christian majesties, with their family, and Monsieur and Madame, quitted Paris, and, as it is supposed, took the route of Flanders.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST.

LONDON, *June* 27.

ESCAPE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE, from PARIS; and, their RE-CAPTURE AT VARENNES,

A town sixty miles from METZ *in* LORRAINE.

In the history of events and causes, there never has happened so sudden and so unexpected a revolution, nor so wonderful and well planned an escape, as the silent and unperceived departure of their Christian majesties and their family, from those vigilant guards placed round them in the palace of the Thuilleries, to prevent that escape.

When we recollect the difficulties which the second James had to encounter in this country—the hardships which the son of the first Charles experienced in eluding the searches of the usurper—when we look to the various escapes of other kings and princes, from the violence of faction and the rage of rebellion, we do not find one instance wherein the emancipation of a monarch from amidst the fetters of his enemies was so suddenly (we should have been glad to have said happily and completely) [so says the English paragraphist] effected, as that of his Gallic majesty from the fangs of the national assembly and the gaolers of Paris.

Guarded at his chamber door by two centinels—guarded by many more on the stair-case, and by several at the entrance to his palace; the gates of the city strongly guarded, and every avenue secured which led to and from the Thuilleries, it was almost impossible to imagine that the whole royal family should be able, unperceived, to take their departure, and that the fact should not be known until six hours after it happened!

Unless by the tempting bribe of gold, and the well directed application of its power to the object on whom it was to operate, it was impossible the king could have eluded the vigilance of his guards; but, to the astonishment of Europe, that event has taken place.

The following may be relied on as an authentic statement of every circumstance yet known of the wonderful escape and re-capture;

The first news that was received of the escape of the royal family of France, was by a messenger dispatched by earl Gower to lord Grenville, who arrived at the secretary of state's office on Saturday morning early. He brought with him a very short letter indeed, merely stating the news of the event, and the whole of which is contained in the short paragraph in the Gazette. The reason of this is, that lord Gower had dispatched his messenger on Tuesday, the moment he learnt the news, but he was not suffered to pass through the gates of Paris, as an order had been sent to the Police office to that purpose, and the gates continued shut until Wednesday morning.

The escape of the royal family was made at one o'clock, on Tuesday morning, nor was it discovered until between seven and eight, when the commandant of the castle of the Thuilleries went towards the king's apartment, to see whether his majesty was stirring. He was met by one of the household, who told him that neither the king, queen, the dauphin, nor the princess Elizabeth, were to be found.

The dress in which they escaped is not so well authenticated, nor do we believe that it is precisely known to any one. It is probable they were disguised (some say as peasants, some that the king was dressed as a shoemaker, and the queen as a fruit-woman, though this is all conjecture,) but even in this manner it would have been impossible for them to have got away, unless a part of the guard which does duty at the Thuilleries had been bribed, for centinels were placed all round the palace. It is suspected, and certainly with a degree of probability, that M. de la

* *Another account adds, that the king and queen were put under a strong guard, and made* close prisoners; *that though lodging under the same roof, they are debarred every comfort of each other's society, and* confined *in* separate apartments, *with sentinels placed to watch every* their *conduct, and preclude them from holding the slightest intercourse.*

It was the current report, that the king asked la Fayette, "*Are the national assembly and the people disposed to put us to death?*" *To which the commander answered,* "*Sir, the national assembly, and the citizens, who tenderly loved you, commiserate the situation in which you have plunged yourself; but as to the queen, I am silent.*"

Fayette was privy to the design, for it turns out that several sentinels were not on duty on the Monday night. We some time since hinted to the public that M. de la Fayette's visits to the queen had of late been frequent, and that many persons suspecting him of having been gained over to the royal party through her persuasions. Certain it is, that the people of Paris entertained this suspicion, for no sooner was the king's escape known, than M. de la Fayette and Monsieur Cazales were seized, and held in confinement, until a deputation from the national assembly rescued them.

The duke d'Aumont was likewise stopped by the mob, and the cloaths torn off his back. The people were conducting him to the Place de Greve, with an intention of hanging him *a la lanterne*, but he was fortunately rescued by the national guard, and conducted to the guard house, though not without some resistance, for the people refused to give him up. He had been on duty the preceding evening, and it is suspected he favoured the royal escape. He was demanded to be tried by a court-martial.

The marquis de Nesle, one of the officers of the king's body guard, has been likewise arrested, as was also M. de Montmorin, one of the king's ministers.

The escape was certainly made through one of the private doors of the palace; it is believed through a passage leading from the pavillion in which the queen slept, and from which there is a private communication to the garden. This avenue had no sentry placed over it. It is said, that the royal family got their carriages at the Pont Royal, a short distance from the palace. It is further believed that several officers of the king's former body guard attended at the escape, and that some of them followed the royal carriages at a little distance dressed in liveries; for about fifty persons immediately in the confidence of their majesties are missing, and several have left the capital within the last fortnight. But the escape was most secretly contrived and as admirably executed as human wisdom could have suggested, for relays of horses were stationed on the road all the way to French Flanders, in order to facilitate the journey. It is suspected that M. de Bouille, who commands in French Flanders assisted the escape through the garrison towns under his authority.

The news of the escape became generally known throughout Paris about nine in the morning, which, as it may be supposed, created great confusion; the national guards were immediately ordered under arms, and double sentries were posted at all the gates in the town, with orders to prevent any person from passing or repassing, and the alarm bell was rung; couriers were likewise dispatched by the municipality to different parts of the country with the news, and desiring the citizens to be on their guard whom they suffered to pass through their towns. Many faces wore a countenance of surprise, several carried visible marks of terror, and a general dismay prevailed among the democrates. The mob, ever ready to exercise the uncontroled rights of men, made a mock parade of the king's arms in the market places, and, dashing them and the figure of a crown on the ground, they trampled upon them, crying out,—"since the king has abandoned what he owed to his high situation, let us trample upon the ensigns of royalty!"

The king had on the preceding day written a letter with his own hand, addressed to M. de la Porte, one of the ministers of state. This letter contains the reasons which induced his majesty and the royal family to make their escape, and is to the following purport:—

"The king declares to the citizens of the empire, that as long as he could entertain any hopes of seeing good order re-established by means of his residing near the national assembly, he had made every personal sacrifice; but finding that the subversion of royalty, the triumph of anarchy, and, in short, the impunity of the most atrocious crimes, was the only recompense he was likely to receive, he had thought it his duty to make these circumstances known to the nation at large, and to expose to it the conduct of the existing government. That he had therefore fled from the capital, as his presence could no longer contribute to the public happiness.

"His majesty then refers to the principal vice of the new constitution, and the many bitter pangs he has suffered since the revolution. He declares that the organization of the different branches of government is contrary to his opinion, and has been made against his will; but he particularly complains of the clubs that have been established throughout the kingdom, and which have had a considerable influence on the proceedings of the legislature.

"His majesty then refers to the most remarkable circumstances which have attended the revolution; particularly the 14th of July, and the 6th of October, 1789, when the king was dragged from his palace of Versailles. He reproaches the national assembly with having deprived him of his liberty, as well as having taken from him every prerogative belonging to the crown; and concludes with observing, that he was dissatisfied throughout with the proceedings of the assembly, and he PROTESTS AGAINST EVERY ACT WHICH HE HAS BEEN FORCED TO SIGN DURING HIS CAPTIVITY.

"In the postscript, his majesty forbids his ministers to sign his name to any act, until they shall receive his authority to do so."

The last account is as follows——

"They reached Varennes, a small town near Clermont, about 130 miles from Paris, when the king was there recognized by the postillion, who said to him, "*Mon Roi, je vous connois, mais je ne vous trahirai pas.*" —"I know you, my king, but I will not betray you." An effusion of generous prejudice which must as much melt the heart of a good man as it may displease the judgment of a wise man!

"But the postmaster, who overheard this address, less full of monarchic prejudice, and more solicitous for the tranquility of his country, adopted a different conduct. He refrained, with great dexterity and presence of mind, from betraying his knowledge of the rank of the royal travellers; but he charged his postillion with a letter to the municipality of Clermont, communicating to them that important intelligence.

"At Clermont they were met by M. de Bouille, in consequence of previous concert with that officer, who was at the head of two battalions of troops of the line, whom he had marched from Metz to cover the remainder of the retreat.—The municipality ordered the national guard to seize on the persons of the royal family. M. de Bouille ordered his soldiers to defend their king, and to fire on those whom he called a rebellious mob. But the troops, though probably selected from a supposition of their peculiar devotion to the royal cause, refused obedience, laid down their arms, and assisted the national guard in making prisoners of their commander and their king!

"The municipal officers declared that they did not arrest Louis XVI. as *king of France*, but as a *traitor* flying to an army of rebels against the constitution he had sworn to maintain.

"The populace are said to have put a crown of flowers on the head of the dauphin, as a symbol of the deposition of his captive father.

"Orders were immediately issued for the assemblage of a large body of the national guards to escort the royal family, with M. de Bouille, to Paris. That officer was loaded with irons.

"These events took place on the afternoon of Wednesday the 22d."

From a Portland paper of August 8.

Arrived since our last, captain Alexander Motley, in 18 days from St. Eustatia—July 15 he saw a number of bales of tobacco, two of which he picked up. They were marked S. W. C. and contained 12 large rolls each—he also at the same time took up a shuddlesail boom.

By captain Motley we learn, that the opening of Port Louis had been prorogued till the first day of November next, with the same advantages as had been previously agreed upon with regard to the sorts of provisions and other objects mentioned by the assembly in May, 1790. The king's commissioners authorise also in Courland-bay, till the said first day of November, the same importation as in Port Louis, and they have determined that the exportation of sugar and cotton shall be permitted, till the sum of six hundred thousand livres shall be completed; notice whereof shall be given one month before hand by printed advertisements. All masters of vessels who shall come into Courland-bay, shall be obliged to repair to the general custom-house in Port Louis, both to enter and clear their vessels, and to leave at the same a manifest, either of their inward or outward cargo—upon which they shall get their clearance.

Aug. 24. Accounts in letters received by the packet inform, that the empress has concluded a peace with the Porte—That great commotions had taken place in Spain, in which some lives were lost.

Thursday last the French and Spanish ministers, together with several other distinguished personages, dined with the president of the United States, and in the evening there was a display of fire works exhibited nearly opposite the president's house, by some citizens, in compliment to the company.

East-India intelligence received by the latest arrival from Europe, is to the 29th January last.

A letter from lord Cornwallis, of the 28th December, details his future plan of operations—the state of the army, the magazines and military stores, he observes, is such as to give him great satisfaction.

A letter from general Abercrombie, of December 22, to lord Cornwallis, informs him of the capture of Cannanore, and of Firicackabad, the capital of Tippoo on that coast, by colonel Hartley.—These successes, he adds, have completely cleared the Malabar coast.—The last accounts from general Meadows left him in pursuit of Tippoo near Trichinopoly. Some indirect overtures of a treaty had been received by him from Tippoo's minister. The fort and garrison of Daraporam having been taken by the enemy, Tippoo's engagement with captain Evans, the commander, were scrupulously adhered to on the part of the conqueror.

A letter of 28th January informs, that lord Cornwallis, having taken the command of the army, expects to begin his march for the Mysore country in a few days.

A late Boston paper informs, that on the representations of the municipalities and others to the king of France, against the decree granting to the free people of colour in the islands, the same privileges which the whites enjoy, he had refused to sign it, and had sent it back to the assembly—and that in consequence of this refusal, it had not become a law.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, June 28.

"At present every thing is uncertain about peace or war; nothing can be mentioned with certainty. The flight of the king of France, and his being taken again at Charleville, we cannot conjecture what may be the consequence. The treaty at Sziftova is, moreover, broken off, so every thing is in confusion; and it looks dark over all Europe!"

Extract of a letter from London, July 6.

"From the present political state of Europe, 'tis difficult to form any opinion what turn affairs may take; though the more general one is in favour of peace. The late attempt of the king of France to quit the kingdom, had it succeeded, would, in all probability, have embroiled it in all the horrors of a civil war; but as he was prevented, the only consequence likely to ensue, are the deposing of him and crowning the dauphin, during whose minority the kingdom will be governed by a regency."

Extract of a letter from London, July 7.

"The attempt of the king and queen of France to get to Flanders, and their detection and bringing back to Paris, will make much noise with you. My letters from Paris, by last post, say thus:—"The instant he was gone, all parties among the patriots, though divided in many points before, became instantly united. Tranquillity was never more perfect: property never better secured: personal liberty never in less danger; and, I firmly believe, the event is greatly and eminently fortunate. As to business, I fear the decrees of the national assembly forbid our getting tobacco from England. At present, tobacco has got up to 45 livres, besides the duty of 25 livres. It would come cheaper from London, however, we sell to a good profit. This must surely affect the tobacco trade to London from America, and make it very imprudent to send tobacco fit for the French market to this country; and therefore hint this for your government, and those of your friends, to whom you may choose to communicate it."

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, *August* 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the mouth of Wheeling, (about 100 *miles by water from Pittsburg) to his friend in this town, dated July* 27, 1791.

"There seems an entire calm with the Indians, they having done no damage of any account since the fourth of July, when they killed and wounded ten out of twelve in one canoe, coming up the Ohio—seven that were wounded and two that were not, all got it by crossing the river under a constant fire from the Indians—they scalped the three that could not get away, but the wounded are all likely to recover. A few nights past, two Indians came to the mouth of Indian Wheeling—it had rained, and the weeds were very high and wet, one of them flashed and the other snapped at the sentry, who immediately went a few steps and fired towards them, though he could not see them, it being dark and the weeds high—they walked unconcerned, (as appeared by their tracks) and went up a hill where the ground was so hard that they could not be followed—a few days after, several cattle were found dead and wounded, which I suspect must have been done by these fellows.

"I expect there are at Fort Washington about 1000 men, the rest are scattered from Fort Franklin, (140 miles up the Allegany) to Fort Washington, about 600 miles below, but much the greater number are at Fort Pitt, except Fort Washington. The Virginia battalion is the strongest, though I believe there are upwards of forty deserted from it."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman at Wheeling of the same date.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you of our present situation—we have been kept in a fort all this season—the Indians have made us the butt of their resentment—a few days past they killed a family, within a mile of my house, plundered all that was valuable, and made their escape—they have committed several murders this spring, attacked every block-house on our frontiers, and either killed or wounded almost every officer we have sent out—Lieutenant Enos and lieutenant Buskirk, killed—Ensign Biggs's arm broke—several valuable soldiers killed and wounded—they seem a little easy at present—they took a pettiauger a few days past, that was coming up with dispatches; but whether they got the packet or not, we cannot tell, as it was thrown overboard.

"The plan of the present campaign is not yet known; but generally thought to build a range of forts betwen the Ohio and the Lake—the slowness of our troops in marching, I think will keep the indians embodied so long that they will be forced to separate for want of provisions, and defeat themselves."

Another letter from Wheeling, dated the 24th ult. says, "Five weeks ago, one of our neighbours, who lived about a mile from me, moved home in the evening—next morning, as they were at breakfast, the Indians fell upon them, killed old Mrs. Gotley, and her son, about 21 years of age, and scalped them—took two boys, one about eight years old, and carried them about a mile, when they stripped the youngest of them and killed him; the other they took with them, a smart boy about thirteen years old—I was there when the body of the one killed was brought in, and a dismal sight it was."

WINCHESTER, *August* 13.

We can assert, from unquestionable authority, that the report of M'Gillivray having quitted the Creeks, on account of their hostile disposition towards the United States, is void of foundation.

The latest intelligence from Kentucky sets forth, that colonel Wilkinson, with about twelve hundred volunteers, marched against the savages of the Wabash on the 24th of last month.

The worm, described in the eastern papers which proved so fatal to the grass, has been felt with equal severity in this and the neighbouring counties. This calamity, together with an amazing drought which has been experienced, has rendered the crops of hay lighter than ever were remembered in this neighbourhood: the latter has been peculiarly unfavourable to the vegetable species in general—the corn, for want of the gentle dews of Heaven, seems parched within the husk, and presents a prospect of a very melancholy nature, especially to the industrious poor, who chiefly depend on this article for their support.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 1.

Samuel Chase, Esq; is chosen chief judge of the general court of this state, in the room of Thomas Johnson, Esq; appointed an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States.

In a boxing match on Tuesday last, between James Smith and Thomas Daniel, the latter unfortunately loſt his life by a blow or kick from the former, which killed him on the ſpot. The inqueſt which ſat on the body gave a verdict of manſlaughter.

Annapolis, Auguſt 30, 1791.

By virtue of ſundry writs of *feri facias* to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 14th of September next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in the city of Annapolis, THE life eſtate of JOHN MACKALL, of a tract of LAND called SILVER STONE, about 800 acres, in Anne-Arundel county; taken and ſold as the property of the ſaid John Mackall, by

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Orphan School Lottery.

SEVERAL of the MANAGERS having omitted to make returns, the drawing of the lottery is unavoidably poſtponed until Tueſday the 18th of October, when it will certainly commence drawing.

Wanted immediately,

A YOUNG LAD capable of attending in a retail [illegible] Inquire of the printers.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 30, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly, that an act may paſs to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the year 1786, alſo all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as ſheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

HARRIOTTA HOWARD, Executrix.

Calvert county, Auguſt 24, 1791.

THE ſubſcriber is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the legiſlature at their next ſeſſion, for an act to liberate him from debts which he is not able to diſcharge, as the number of ſuits already inſtituted againſt him render a payment impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 31, 1791.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency in my favour, being unable to pay my debts. w 8

ISAAC SIMMONS.

Kent county, Auguſt 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to paſs an act to empower the county court of ſaid county to cauſe a new road to be opened from Iſaac Perkins's mills to New-Market, and in their diſcretion to ſhut up or leave open part of the old road from Marches lane to New-Market aforeſaid, and to tax the county (or in their opinion the perſons concerned) the expence and damages incurred for opening the ſaid new road.

JOHN HYDE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the tanning and currying buſineſs at the yard lately occupied by Mr. John Adam Bayer, where he buys all kinds of hides, of tans one half for the other, as may be moſt convenient for thoſe who have them to diſpoſe of; he alſo informs the public, that he is determined to ſell leather as low as it can be purchaſed in Baltimore, and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands.

N. B. He ſtill carries on the boot and ſhoe-making buſineſs, in Conduit ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes all kinds of boots and ſhoes in the neateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and moſt reaſonable terms.

Auguſt 27, 1791.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of SAMUEL CHEW, Eſq; of Calvert county, deceaſed, are hereby notified to render them properly authenticated with all convenient ſpeed to the ſubſcriber, alſo all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA CHEW, Executrix.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, Auguſt 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th inſtant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdeventure, as ſoon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, about half of a mile diſtant from this town, he was met and accoſted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a ſmall black horſe, ſome trifling converſation enſued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent ſtab in the breaſt with a knife, or ſome ſuch weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any perſon who will diſcover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, ſo that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

Auguſt 22, 1791.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 10th day of May, a country born negro ſlave named PHILL, about twenty-eight or nine years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high; he is a very likely black fellow, and has large black eyes; had on and took with him when he went away, a new felt hat, a ſhort red broad cloth coat, a brown linen ditto, a yellow ſtampt cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, a pair of brown ſuſtian breeches, a cotton and linen ſhirt, a pair of ſtriped bed-ticking trouſers, a pair of worſted ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes and buckles. I underſtand that he has hired himſelf in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, and paſſes by the name of CHARLES BUTLER. I will give the above reward to any perſon delivering the ſaid fellow to me, or eight dollars for ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that I get him. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid negro at their peril.

HENRY NEALE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DELIA LUSBY, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to Mr. *Gilbert Murdoch*, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authoriſed by me to receive the ſame, that thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, this being the ſecond time of advertiſing, which, if not ſufficient, there will be another method taken by the 20th of September.

——LIKEWISE,——

To be SOLD, on the 20th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, at the late dwelling of Jacob Luſby, deceaſed, near South river,

The PROPERTY of the ſaid *Delia Luſby*, conſiſting of a parcel of young negroes, boys and girls, able to be of moſt any ſervice; beds and other furniture; ſome cattle, and the half part of a ferry boat. The term of the ſale is cash.

E. MURDOCH, Adminiſtratrix.

Auguſt 24, 1791.

THE SECURITIES for JOHN BEALL, Eſq; as collector of the ſtate taxes in Prince-George's county, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, having, by law, authority to collect only what was in arrear, or appeared due on the books of ſaid Mr. Beall at the time the ſaid ſecurities got poſſeſſion of them; and the ſubſcribers, being ſecurities for the ſaid Mr. Beall as ſheriff for the year 1785, having, in conſequence thereof, a conſiderable ſum of money to pay into the treaſury in Annapolis, do hereby caution and adverviſe all thoſe whom it may concern, that no perſon or perſons (the ſubſcribers excepted) neither had, has, or can have, any claim, right or title, in juſtice, law or equity, to aſk, demand or receive, any fines, fees, forfeitures, &c. due on the books of Mr. John Beall on the day he gave up the ſaid books—PUBLIC NOTICE is given to thoſe who have not yet paid, as well as thoſe who may have paid to ſuch as had not any right to receive, That the ſubſcribers, when authoriſed, will proceed to collect all ſums of money due on ſaid books, to which they are legally entitled.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.
ALEXANDER DUVALL.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the juſtices of Cæcil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commiſſions to prove and mark the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. *Wolf Hall Manor*, *Heath's Range*, the firſt part, *Heath's Range*, the ſecond part, *Sedgefield*, *Tod's Purchaſe*, *Holt*, *Heath's Outlet*, *Heath's Foreſt*, and *Coat's Old Field*, agreeable to an act of aſſembly in thoſe caſes made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

Auguſt 24, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of Auguſt, 1791, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a ſtout ſquare well made fellow, and when out of temper ſpeaks very loud; he has remarkable ſmall legs for a man of his ſize, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewin of this county, who raiſed him, has ſince had ſeveral maſters before he became the property of the ſubſcriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt and one white ditto, ſtriped Holland trouſers, and a ſhort blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and paſs for a freeman. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro in the gaol of the county where he is taken, or in any other gaol, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reaſonable charges, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 18th of June laſt, a yellow complexion fellow by the name of SAUL, formerly the property of Dr. Mood, about five feet eight inches high, ſpare made; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a ſeamnought jacket, his under jacket cotton velvet, a coarſe country linen ſhirt, not much worn, a pair of ſhort breeches of a lead colour. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and brings him home, ſhall receive the ſum of FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, from me,

WILLIAM BURNS, living in Montgomery county, near the Ten-Mile creek.

Anne Arundel county, Auguſt 22, 1791.

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceaſed, will be SOLD, at *Public Sale*, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th of *September*, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the ſaid William Davis's late dwelling, on South river,

ALL the perſonal property of ſaid Davis, conſiſting of two valuable negro men and one old woman, ſtock of various kinds, houſehold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, tobacco in parcel, ſundry valuable weaving gear, and loom, with many other articles too tedious to mention. The ſale will begin at 11 o'clock.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JOHN JACOBS, jun. } Executors.
ROBERT DAVIS, jun. }

By virtue of ſundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on *Wedneſday* the 7th of September next, at twelve o'clock, at Mr. William Spurrier's Tavern, Elk-Ridge,

SUNDRY TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, and ſome NEGROES, viz.

One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, called *Food Plenty*, the property of William Haſleep.

Forty-ſeven acres of land called *Sailing Range*, the property of James Brown.

A part of a tract of land called *Moorehouſe Generoſity*, ſuppoſed to contain 135 acres, and *Dorſey's Addition to Thomas's Lot*, 15 acres, the property of Baſil Ridgely.

——LIKEWISE,——

A negro boy named *Dick*, and a negro girl named *Jude*, the property of Thomas Cole, by

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Auguſt 23, 1791.

TO BE LET,

For one or more Years,

ABOUT 800 ACRES of good LAND, lying on South river, with convenient buildings neceſſary for carrying on a FARM. For particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber, or *John Brice*, jun. Annapolis.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Auguſt 25, 1791.

LOST,

ABOUT ten days ago, in Annapolis, or on the road which leads to my houſe at Beard's creek, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing ſome valuable papers, which will ſufficiently deſcribe them to be the ſubſcriber's. Whoever will return the ſame to me, or *John Brice*, jun. in Annapolis, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Auguſt 25, 1791.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subſcribers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*) very reſpectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city* and its vicinity, they intend to eſtabliſh a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight* and *paſſengers*, to commence running the 29th inſtant, by the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcaſtle, on its arrival the ſtage immediately conveys the paſſengers to *Cæcil Court Houſe*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Eaſton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in leſs time than by land. The *proprietors* ſolicit the patronage of the public, aſſuring them every exertion ſhall be uſed to render this line pleaſing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableneſs of the winds renders the day of the *packet's* return from *Eaſton* rather uncertain; but it is expected ſhe will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Paſſengers*, and *ſhippers* that have freight to forward, are requeſted to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will inſtruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cæcil Court Houſe*.
HENRY DARLEY,
Wm. CLAY,
BOND and LEES, } *Newcaſtle*.

Paſſage to Cæcil Court-Houſe,	7	6
to Newcaſtle in ſtage,	6	0
to Philadelphia in packet,	3	9
	17	3

Heavy freight, 2s. per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, Auguſt 19, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT agreeable to the conſtitution, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 5th of September next, for two electors of the ſenate, for Anne-Arundel county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1791.

Juſt Arrived,

In the ſloop *Phenix*, from MADEIRA, and to be ſold, by

James Williams,

A FEW PIPES of Choice Three Years Old

London Bill WINE,

Shipped by the houſe of *Lamar, Hill, Biſſet* and *Co.* by order, and for particular uſe; perhaps its equal to any wine ſhipped. 6w

Auguſt 17, 1791. 3

TO BE RENTED,

On FRIDAY, the 2d day of *September*, to the higheſt bidder, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION late the property of Mr. JOHN SMALL, deceaſed, ſituated on the north ſide of Severn, within five miles of Annapolis. Good ſecurity will be required, and poſſeſſion given on the fifth of November next. w3

JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Adminiſtrator of JOHN SMALL.

Auguſt 17, 1791. 3X

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the place of reſidence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Eſquire, known by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of South river ferry, containing 835 acres. The improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably good, and ſeveral orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gallons of cider, equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the ſtate.

——ALSO,——

A ſmall TRACT of LAND, binding on South river, nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres, on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient and comfortable dwelling houſe, a large barn, quite new, with other neceſſary out-houſes. A more particular deſcription of the above lands is conſidered unneceſſary, as it is preſumed thoſe diſpoſed to purchaſe, will previouſly view them.

The two tracts will be ſold together, or ſeparately, as may be moſt convenient to the purchaſers, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of January next, with permiſſion to ſow fall grain.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to

DANIEL JENIFER, ſen. }
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } Executors.

Port-Tobacco Auguſt 3, 1791. 4

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, ſituated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and ſtill nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and ſmall grain; its convenience to the ſeat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles diſtant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which laſt is only ſixteen miles diſtant, and its vicinity to the flouriſhing glaſs-works, combine to render its ſituation highly valuable, and the whole tract a deſirable object of purchaſe as a gentleman's ſeat, for which purpoſe it affords an healthy and elevated ſituation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made eaſy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of Weſt river, or Dr. STEUART, of Annapolis. tf

July 6, 1791. 10

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for over the courſe near this city, on the ſecond TUESDAY in *October* next. Further particulars will be inſerted in due time. 4

☞ This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a diſcharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791. 5

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Saſſafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the reſidue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the land diſpoſed of in lots, or otherwiſe, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly, that an act may paſs to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it interſects the road leading from Saliſbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joſhua Morris.

GILLISS POLK.

7X

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the depoſition of REZIN HAMMOND, Eſquire, of Anne-Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April laſt ELIJAH GAITHER, ſon of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the ſaid Hammond, and fired at him two piſtols and a gun, with intention, as the ſaid Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the depoſition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the ſaid Gaither afterwards, in converſation with him, acknowledged the facts ſet forth in the depoſition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did diſcharge the ſaid piſtols with a deſign to kill the ſaid Hammond, and did then further declare that it was ſtill his ſettled determination to kill the ſaid Hammond whenever an opportunity ſhould offer: And whereas it is obviouſly the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be againſt the commiſſion of ſuch enormities, and to bring ſuch offenders againſt the laws and peace of ſociety to juſtice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to iſſue this my proclamation, authoriſing and enjoining all ſheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before ſome one of the judges or juſtices within this ſtate, the ſaid Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this ſtate to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this ſeventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be publiſhed ſix weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the ſame upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the aſſociate juſtices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Meſſrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to diſcloſe the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleaſed to publiſh in your paper the depoſition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ſs.

ON the ſecond day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the ſubſcriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May laſt he was in company and had converſation with Elijah Gaither, ſon of Edward, and that, in the courſe of the ſaid converſation, the ſaid Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the ſaid Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in conſequence thereof, he, the ſaid Gaither, for ſeveral months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpoſe; that having diſcovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought ſuits againſt him, he immediately hired horſes, provided himſelf with three braces of piſtols, all which he loaded, or cauſed to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck ſhot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of ſhot, after which (viz. on Eaſter Monday before day-light) he, the ſaid Gaither, ſtarted with his ſervant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of reſidence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm juſt after day-break; that he placed and concealed himſelf in a certain field belonging to the ſaid farm, where it was uſual for colonel Hammond to paſs every morning, and ſo concealed, together with his ſaid ſervant, waited for ſome time in expectation of the ſaid Hammond coming along, during which time he, the ſaid Gaither, and his ſervant, watched for him alternately; that ſome time after ſunriſe he, the ſaid Gaither, finding that the ſaid Hammond did not paſs through the ſaid field as he expected, ſent his ſervant up to the houſe to inquire if the ſaid Hammond was at home, and if poſſible to diſcover and give him information whether the ſaid Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the houſe with him, and whether he was ſtill in bed or not; that his ſervant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the ſaid Gaither formed the deſign of going up to the houſe, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the ſaid Gaither was well acquainted) and aſſaſſinating him while in bed, but that he changed this reſolution from an apprehenſion that he might be diſcovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his firſt ſituation until about eight o'clock, when he and his ſervant rode up to the houſe with the gun and piſtols aforeſaid; that when he arrived there, he ſent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the houſe to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to ſpeak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refuſed; that Gaither then aſked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wiſhed to ſpeak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond ſaid, I ſee you are armed, and if I come to you, you will ſhoot me; that Gaither then promiſed upon his honour he would not, and that he made uſe of this promiſe as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within ſeven ſteps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to ſtop, gave his gun to his ſervant, and alighted from his horſe, at which time two of his piſtols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a piſtol, and inſiſted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, becauſe there were no witneſſes by, but offered to fight at any ſubſequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and ſaid Mr. Hammond ſhould either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noiſe behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the ſaid Gaither, turned in order to keep the ſaid negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the houſe; that he turned about, and before he had run many ſteps, he the ſaid Gaither levelled one of his piſtols at him, and fired the ſame, and was aſtoniſhed that he miſſed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as ſoon as he found he had miſſed him, he drew another piſtol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen ſteps he fired that alſo at him, and thought he ſaw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the ſaid Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the houſe, and ſuppoſing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the ſaid Gaither took his gun from the ſervant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as ſoon as Mr. Hammond ſhould come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the houſe with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and ſtruck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehenſion that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr Hammond would alſo get another gun, he mounted his horſe, and as he was mounting the ſaid negro fired and ſtruck him on the neck and left ſhoulder; that then the ſaid Gaither went off; that the ſaid Gaither, at the time of the above converſation, further declared, that he was not yet ſatisfied, and would always go prepared for the ſaid Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expreſſed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to diſſuade the ſaid Gaither from the further proſecution of his revenge, but that ſuch diſſuaſion, inſtead of having any ſalutary effect upon him, only ſeemed to make him the more determined; and that the ſaid Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conſcience to hire aſſaſſins to take away the life of the ſaid Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought ſuit againſt him was a juſt debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one elſe, if he ever aſked for it. Sworn before me on this 7th June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 13

JOHN RIGBY,

STAY-MAKER,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has laid in a large and well choſen aſſortment of the beſt MATERIALS of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuallity and diſpatch: He hopes by his attention to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a diſtance, may have ſtays made to fit them by ſending the linings of their old ones, or meaſuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body cloſe under the arms.
4. Round the waiſt.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cr ſs the breaſt from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his ſincere thanks to all his cuſtomers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does and always will do his utmoſt to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD, about fourteen years of age, wanting as an Apprentice to the above buſineſs.

Annapolis, Auguſt [illegible] 1791. 4

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 18th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

If Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 49X

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